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Rabin: U.N. role pivotal in Naqoura

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday expanding the role of a United Nations peacekeeping force will make or break troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon. "I doubt if there will be any results" in the negotiations unless Lebanon agreed to increase the size of the U.N. force and allow it to patrol the border area, Mr. Rabin said at a luncheon of the foreign press association. Mr. Rabin said no ultimatum had been given to the Lebanese but stressed that Israel wanted to see some sign of progress on the issue before the talks adjourn next Thursday for the Christmas and New Year's holiday. "This is the major issue at the present that will make or break the talks in Naqoura," the Lebanese border town where the two sides began negotiations Nov. 8. Lebanon has balked at a larger role for the nine-nation 3,600-man United Nations Truce Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and has insisted the regular Lebanese army take control of the territory now occupied by Israel's army.

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Hassan leaves for Hague

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for the Hague on Thursday to chair a session of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues on Saturday. The commission session, to be opened formally by Queen Beatrix of Holland, will discuss a number of humanitarian and world issues like care for the children, handling natural disasters, consequences and disarmament. Before Prince Hassan's departure, Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein was sworn in as Regent.

Egyptian team heads for U.S.

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian military and economic delegation left Friday for talks in Washington about two-way cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said. Egypt, second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel, receives \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. economic and military assistance. President Hosni Mubarak, who is expected to visit Washington next February, has repeatedly asked the U.S. to increase its aid to Egypt to match that of Israel.

Turkey praises Cyprus talks

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey on Friday praised as a "positive development" the announcement that leaders of Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities will hold direct talks next month on the future of the Mediterranean island. A government statement gave credit to the "constructive, responsible and compromising attitude" of the Turkish Cypriot side as the primary cause for the breakthrough. The statement added: "It is absolutely necessary for the Greek Cypriots to give up their well-known delaying tactics this time" for the success of the meeting between Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. U.S. welcomes Cyprus summit, page 2.

British miners' leader fined

ROTHERHAM, England (R) — British coal strike leader Arthur Scargill was fined by a court Friday for ignoring a policeman's order to move from a picket line. Mr. Scargill, 46, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), was cheered by about 50 people and kissed on the cheek by several women as he left the police court. He was fined £250 (\$300) on two charges of obstructing a police officer and obstructing a road and ordered to pay costs of the case up to £750 (\$900).

Iran repeats refusal to extradite hijackers

NICOSIA (AP) — The speaker of Iran's parliament Friday rejected demands for the extradition of the hijackers who killed two Americans aboard a commandeered Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran last week, reported the official Iranian news agency, IRNA.

Finance minister unveils JD 811.2 million draft budget

By Lamine K. Andoni and Saleemeh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh Thursday unveiled a JD 811.2 million draft budget for 1985, reflecting a nominal increase of about nine per cent over the JD 770.2 million 1984 budget. Dr. Odeh presented the draft budget to the Lower House of Parliament for discussion and approval after amendments if found necessary.

The new budget also reflects a real growth of 5.3 per cent taking into consideration the three per cent inflation rate for the year 1984. The estimated deficit for the 1985 budget is JD 16.735 million. The main features of the new budget are the large cuts for governmental subsidies on oil products and the increase of funds allocated for salaries of government employees.

The budget said subsidy on oil products will be JD 10 million compared to JD 37 million this year. The idea of cutting subsidy on oil was tackled during the discussion of this year's budget but due to strong opposition the government decided to postpone the execution of its plans. Last week, however, Minister of Energy and

Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib disclosed that the government has decided to reduce its subsidies of petroleum products and electricity in a way that "will not affect lower income strata." The trade off was an estimated increase of JD 16 million in funds allocated for the salaries of government employees. As in previous years, the 1985 draft budget is still dictated by Jordan's commitment to strengthen the armed forces, and support the steadfastness of people in the Israeli occupied Arab territories, its large dependence on Arab financial aid and the scarcity of local sources of revenues.

The estimated allocation for defence in 1985 is JD 206 million — 25 per cent of the total budget — and will include funds for the formation of a Jordanian Popular Army.

Dr. Odeh announced Thursday that Jordan has already signed contracts for the purchase of the necessary equipment and arms for the first stage of forming the Jordanian People's Army.

The rather ambitious figure of the 1985 budget reflects optimism on the part of the government in an increase in both local and foreign sources of revenue and probably encouraged by the fact that Jordan's exports in 1984 increased by 60 per cent from 1983.

Some economists, however, warn that behind this substantial increase in next year's budget lies an overestimation of the expected amount of Arab financial aid and even local revenues.

If the economists' expectations prove true, the government will find itself forced to increase its borrowing to cover a growing deficit.

The draft budget, however, does not reflect an expected increase in Arab aid which is estimated at JD 183 million.

Moreover, and according to Dr. Odeh, Jordan is nearing a new stage in its economy in which two important factors will play a major role in the shaping of governmental economic policies. The two factors are the continuing problem of the scarcity of the local resources and sources of revenue and the second is the increasing cost of financing due to the increase in the value of the American dollar and consequently international interest rates and other banking commissions and fees.

The government, for the first time, has included in the draft budget a detailed explanation of major plans to boost local industries and agriculture.

The budget reflects a serious attempt on the part of the government to solve some chronic problems that faces agriculture in



Dr. Hanna Odeh

Jordan. The plans mentioned in the draft budget include solutions to counter overproduction and marketing of agricultural products, the scarcity of water, and a projected increase in government support for basic agricultural products.

The plans concerning local industries clearly reflect a government tendency to offer more incentives to local and foreign investors, thereby encouraging the private sector to increase its shares in industrial investments, to facilitate the process of exporting

local products and to work towards centralising the means of production through the merger of identical industries.

The following are translated excerpts from the draft budget as presented by Dr. Odeh on Thursday:

— To maintain the high standards reached by the Jordanian army to enable it to realise national goals.

— To fulfil the needs and requirements of the civil defence and general security organs to continue their mission of maintaining the national security and stability.

Necessary measures have been taken to implement the Peoples Army Law to give people the chance to participate in defending the country and to back the armed forces.

The government has already signed contracts for the purchase of the necessary arms and weapons for the first stage of forming the Peoples Army. The funds allocated for this purpose are part of allocation made for defence.

— To fulfil Jordan's commitment to its national duties towards the people in the occupied territories to enhance their steadfastness and fortitude and to preserve their Arab identity.

— To fulfil Jordan's financial obligations in time and maintain the credibility of Jordan in Arab and international financial markets.

— To develop the productive potentials of the Jordanian economy, particularly the projects and activities which involve the exploitation of local resources and potential and usage of modern technology in order to enhance Jordan's self-sufficiency.

— To increase local revenues to cover the recurrent expenditure and a growing percentage of the capital expenditure while at the same time continuing to control the general expenditures.

— To work towards making all sectors of the economy and areas of the Jordanian society benefit from the country's developmental achievements. This can be realised through the completion of developmental infrastructure projects and extending public services to all the sectors and areas of Jordan.

— To render special care to encouraging local and Arab investment and to continue efforts to consolidate the foundations of joint Arab economic cooperation.

According to Dr. Odeh, the government will base its direction of the national economy on two considerations — the scarcity of local sources of revenue and the growing increase in financing costs.

The government will strive to increase local sources of revenue, of which taxes and other levies constitute the largest percentage.

yet at the same time improve the way they are collected and take into consideration the realisation of social justice.

The government will also take specific steps to improve all sectors according to the priorities dictated by the economy's needs and balanced monetary and financial policies.

The report pointed out the main objectives the government plans to achieve in different sectors.

Agriculture is a major priority as far as developmental projects in 1985 are concerned since the livelihood of a large sector of the Jordanian population is directly and indirectly related to this important sector which is inextricably intertwined with nutrition security. The government has endorsed several measures to develop and increase the agricultural output:

1) To complete the solid foundation for marketing and manufacturing agricultural products.

2) To adopt new marketing patterns for agricultural products to solve overproduction crises.

These marketing patterns should consider striking a balance between production, the consumers' needs and the potentials of exporting agricultural products abroad.

(Continued on page 5)

3 killed, 21 injured in new occupation crime

Lebanon to take Israeli massacre in occupied south to United Nations

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon is considering a protest to the United Nations after an Israeli massacre in South Lebanon Thursday in which three villagers died and 21 were reported injured and 135 detained.

Announcing the proposal, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Israel was behaving like a "wolf" in the occupied south and the government's main task was to stand fast against its "inhuman and fascist practices." Mr. Karami was addressing representatives in Beirut of seven southern Shi'ite Muslim villages. Sources in the south, who declined to be identified, gave the same figures to Reuters. They said the dead and some of the injured had been shot in the operation, carried out by an Israeli mechanised battalion of about 40 armoured vehicles and 600 troops backed by up to 200 plainclothes "Shin Bet" security agents.

for a meeting when necessary. Beirut Radio said protest sit-ins were taking place at mosques and churches in the south after a call Thursday night by Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri for demonstrations against "this new Israeli crime."

Mr. Berri, leader of the Shi'ite militia "Amal" and minister for South Lebanon, has called for a general strike in the Israeli-occupied region Saturday.

Sources in the south, who declined to be identified, confirmed the Beirut Radio casualty and detention toll for the Israeli massacre and said tension was high in the region.

Mr. Berri named three of the four people he said were killed when Israeli troops entered several villages.

He said the dead were "a martyr in Burj Rahhal, and two women

(Continued on page 5)
(photo on page 2)

Blast kills 2 children in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — An explosion in Baghdad Wednesday killed two children and wounded five other people, four of them critically, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

He blamed "agents of the Iranian and Syrian regimes" for the blast, in Saddoun Street in central Baghdad.

In a statement on Baghdad Radio, the spokesman said an "explosive charge" killed schoolchildren Ghassan Matti Shamoun, 10, and Inad Youman, 13.

PLO leadership to resume dialogue with dissidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly elected Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) held a meeting Thursday in Tunis and decided to resume dialogue with Damascus-based factions.

The committee, which was elected at the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman last month, formed what it called a "dialogue committee" to contact the independent factions that boycott the Amman session.

Reports from Tunis also said that the committee, which met under the chairmanship of Yasser

Arafat, also decided to form PNC consultation committees for the PLO leadership.

Fateh, the largest commando movement under the PLO umbrella, has already initiated dialogue with one of the Syrian-based independent factions, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) headed by Nayef Hawatmeh.

The DFLP, along with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and some leaders of the Palestine Liberation Front, boycotted the PNC session in Amman.

Deposed Mauritanian leader detained

NOUAKCHOTT (Agencies) — Former Mauritanian President Mohammed Kounta Ould Haidera, overthrown in a coup three days ago, is being held in a military barracks in the capital Nouakchott, the state radio said.

Lieutenant Colonel Haidera returned to the capital Thursday afternoon by plane after attending a French-African summit in Burundi, Burundi. While he was there a military committee headed by former Premier Maouya Ould Sid Ahmad Taya took power.

He has been accused of leading a "regime of waste and corruption," in which he used the nation's policies "to serve his personal interests."

A broadcast said "bad management and blocking of the wheels of state" had caused serious problems for Mauritania, an impoverished African country on the edge of the Sahara Desert that is suffering from severe food shortages.

Diplomatic analysts said the broadcast of such charges could indicate Col. Haidera will be put on trial.

A broadcast by the state radio said the country's frontiers and

airports were reopened Friday.

Meanwhile in Paris, exiled Mauritanian opposition groups Friday called on the country's new leaders to return to a position of neutrality on the Western Sahara.

The military commanders who seized power in the coup, had reaffirmed support for Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco in the Western Sahara.

'Jordanian, Egyptian and Iraqi summit planned'

KUWAIT (AP) — The leaders of Egypt, Iraq and Jordan will hold a tripartite summit conference in the Iraqi capital next month to be followed by Baghdad's restoration of its diplomatic ties with Cairo, the newspaper Al Watan reported Friday.

Quoting unidentified Arab diplomats, the paper said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would be in Baghdad early January at the invitation of President Saddam Hussein.

King Hussein was expected to follow and a tripartite summit to be held by the three leaders to discuss the prospects of an international conference on the Palestinian problem and Arab and international efforts to end the 50-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the paper said.

Iraq was expected to reestablish its diplomatic relations with Cairo in the Middle of January "although Baghdad would have preferred that move to come through a pan-Arab summit conference," the paper quoted the diplomats as saying.

Most of the Arab World ruptured ties with Egypt after its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel in accordance with a pan-Arab summit recommendation hosted by Baghdad. Jordan restored its ties with Cairo in September.

"A summit will be held at which the (three leaders) will discuss Middle East problems and prospects for a common effort to define a formula to resolve the Palestinian question, to be discussed at the next Arab summit," Al Watan said Friday. No date has been fixed for a new Arab summit.

Murphy arrives in Cairo for talks with Mubarak

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived Friday for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak expected to cover prospects for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and Middle East peace.

Mr. Murphy visited Israel, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia before his arrival here for a two-day stay. He will meet Mr. Mubarak early Saturday and later have talks with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During his talks with Mr. Mubarak and other senior officials, Mr.

Mr. Murphy is expected to determine whether Egypt's endorsement of such a conference, contained in a joint communique at the end of King Hussein's visit here this month, goes beyond Cairo's commitment to the 1978 Camp David agreements signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

King returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman today at the end of private visits to Britain and France.

In France on Friday, the King held talks with President Francois Mitterrand on the current situation in the Middle East and efforts to convene an international peace conference to solve the Palestinian problem under United Nations auspices. The King and President Mitterrand also reviewed bilateral relations.

Reuters reported from Paris that the King and Mr. Mitterrand, during their one-hour talks, discussed developments in the region since Mr. Mitterrand visited Jordan in July.

Asked what was required to break the current deadlock in the Middle East, the King told reporters in Paris: "A realisation by all that the time has come to make the greatest efforts, taking into consideration the interests of generations to come, to establish a just and durable peace before it is too late."

"There are problems that deserve being solved within the context of an Arab summit," he added. "We should attempt to solve these problems to get out of the situation of stagnation that has existed for a long time." The last Arab summit was held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982.

King Hussein said he hoped a renewed dialogue between Jordan and the PLO would continue and help break the impasse in the

(Continued on page 5)

Indian gas-hit city turns ghost town

BHOPAL, India (Agencies) — The area around the Union Carbide plant were a ghost town Friday after panicky residents fled in fear of another gas leak like the one that killed more than 2500 peoples 11 days ago.

Most houses and shops stood empty in a four-kilometre radius around the chemical factory. Across the street from the factory, where many of the victims had lived, only a few people walked in the narrow lanes between the mud brick huts and shanties.

The chaotic exodus began Wednesday when news spread that the government planned to neutralise the Union Carbide plant's remaining 15 tons of poisonous methyl isocyanate on Sunday by turning it into pesticide.

Despite government assurances that the process was not dangerous, trains, buses and trucks leaving Bhopal on Friday were still jammed with people carrying their meagre possessions in burlap bags on their heads.

The government established refugee centres in schools, other public buildings and sporting grounds for people too frightened to

stay in homes near the plant during the neutralisation process. Estimating that about 150,000 people left the city, police said 4,000 private vehicles left the city and ticket queues at the main railway station stretched into the street.

For the second day running, passengers clambered on the roof of buses and hung from windows. Hospitals said 200 patients, victims of the Dec. 3 disaster, checked out against the advice of doctors.

In other developments, U.S.

medical experts said they could not guarantee there would not be long-term effects from inhaling the gas and the two top Indian executives of the company were ordered released on bail.

While refugee camps for 125,000 people set up six-kilometres from the factory were virtually empty, people made their own way to towns up to 200 kilometres away.

By nightfall, six hours after the official evacuation plan went into operation, only 550 people were in the 10 camps.

YUGOSLAV TRADE EXHIBITION

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

THE YUGOSLAV TRADE EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN AT 5 P.M. SATURDAY, DEC. 8. THE EXHIBITION COMPRISES PRODUCTS OF 55 YUGOSLAV INDUSTRIES, AND VISITORS ARE WELCOME TO TOUR THE EXHIBITION AS OF DEC. 9 TO THE EVENING OF DEC. 15, FROM 10 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

U.S. forces reportedly flew to Arab capital during hijack

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The United States flew a special combat unit to an unidentified Arab capital neighbouring Iran preparatory to launching a commando operation to free the hostages aboard the Kuwaiti jetliner hijacked last week to Tehran, the newspaper Al Qabas reported Friday.

In a prominent front-page report, Al Qabas said the unit named "Delta" is prepared for special tasks.

The plane was commandeered by four Arabic-speaking terrorists who killed two Americans during the six-day ordeal that ended Sunday with the storming of the plane by Iranian security and the release of the last batch of survivors. Two other Americans were among that batch.

The paper said that when Syria, an ally of Iran, learnt of the American unit's presence, it pressured Tehran to end the hijack operation on its own.

As further details of the ordeal filtered through released crew and passengers, the newspaper Al Watan reported that the first American to be killed by the hijackers was selected because "he tore up his passport."

The two Americans killed have been identified as Charles Hegna and William Stanford, both employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

The plane was on a regular

flight from Kuwait to Karachi, Pakistan via Dubai when it was diverted to Mehrabad Airport in Tehran on Dec. 4. The body of Hegna was thrown out of the plane shortly after it landed, while Stanford was shot in cold blood on the ramp two days later.

The two American survivors, Charles Kapor, 57, and John Costa, 50, are back in the U.S.

Iran Friday agreed to allow a team of technicians from Kuwait to repair the Kuwaiti Airbus airliner, still parked at Tehran Airport following the hijacking.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday Iran had approved a Kuwaiti request for the team to fly in the Iranian News Agency IRNA said.

An IRNA report received here said the Kuwaiti technicians would check damage to the Airbus and carry out repairs.

Kuwait's Ambassador to Washington said Friday the Kuwaiti airliner might have been deliberately selected because it carried Kuwaiti and U.S. officials.

Ambassador Sheikh Saud Nasir

Al Sabah told the Washington Post in an interview that the hijackers left Beirut last week carrying forged Lebanese passports. "We tend to lean toward the fact that (the hijacking) was well planned" with extensive intelligence and surveillance because the Airbus jet carried three U.S. AID officials and three Kuwaiti diplomats, he said.

"Was that coincidental or well-planned?" the ambassador asked.

U.S. opposes 'swap' proposal

Meanwhile the White House said Thursday it frowned on a reported Iranian proposal to extradite the hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner in exchange for an exiled Iranian rebel leader.

Presidential Spokesman Larry Speakes said Iran was obliged under international law to put the four hijackers on trial or extradite them to face a court in another country.

According to reports published in U.S. newspapers Thursday, Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi said Wednesday the gunmen would only be extradited in exchange for an exiled rebel leader he charged with responsibility for hundreds of deaths in Iran.

He did not name the man but

was thought to be referring to Paris-based Massoud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahedin, who fled to France in 1981.

Asked if the United States would frown on such a swap, Mr. Speakes replied: "yes."

Mr. Speakes repeated White House assertions that Iran did not do all it could to end the hostage drama more quickly.

Mr. Rajavi Thursday denied a charge by Iran's prime minister that his group was involved in an airline hijack attempt last week.

The accusation was an attempt by the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to divert

"world opinion away from the disasters that took place, with the direct cooperation of the Khomeini regime, during the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner," said Mr. Rajavi in a statement released under the name of the Muslim Iranian Students Society.

Mr. Rajavi, who signed the statement as chairman of the National Council of Resistance of Iran and leader of the People's Mujahedin Organisation of Iran, referred to remarks made Wednesday by Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi.

Mr. Mousavi was responding to charges of official Iranian complicity in the hijacking, in which two American passengers were murdered by four hijackers at Tehran Airport.



AFTERMATH: A Lebanese woman stands in the wreckage of her house in the South Lebanese village of Maaraka where the Israeli occupation forces blew up several houses and opened fire on the villagers killing and wounding several on Thursday (AP wirephoto)

Saeh: Soviets advised Arabs against pressuring Egypt on Camp David

CAIRO (J.T.) — Palestine National Council (PNC) speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh said here that the Soviet Union has advised the Arabs not to pressure Egypt into cancelling the Camp David agreement for the time being at least.

Sheikh Saeh, speaking in an interview published by the Cairo magazine, Al Mawassaw and Akher Saia said that Egypt must be won over to the Arab side because its absence from the scene had in the past encouraged Israel to launch aggression on Arab states.

Sheikh Saeh said that the PNC and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should "try to benefit from Egypt's stand and its demands for an independent Palestinian state in Palestine and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland."

"Egypt is the greatest Arab power militarily, demographically and politically and can play a leading role in support of the Palestinian people's cause, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will not spare any efforts for helping the Palestinians regain their rights," Sheikh Saeh said.

He referred in particular to the Egyptian help and protection to the Palestinians as they left the besieged town of Tripoli.

Sheikh Saeh said that His Majesty King Hussein's proposals to the PNC meeting in Amman represents a call for a joint action to reach a formula aimed at bringing about a liberation of the occupied land, and PLO's rejection of the Resolution 242 should not hamper our efforts for liberating our lands and holy places."

"The PNC strongly opposes any attempts to impose hegemony on

the PLO and we refuse to adopt carbon copy policy similar to that of Syria or any other Arab country and we refuse to be an object for bargaining, or a tool in the hand of anyone," Sheikh Saeh said.

It was indeed the first time in its history that at its Amman session the PNC elected a speaker without outside influence, Sheikh Saeh said.

He also stressed that the PNC is committed to the Fez Arab Summit resolutions "and will remain committed to escalate all forms of struggle to achieve the objectives of the Palestinian people."

He said the Middle East region will remain unstable and insecure until the Palestine problem has been solved and the Palestinians are given their legitimate rights in their homeland and their independent state.

AESC to hold 38th session on Feb. 25

TUNIS (Petra) — Implementation of the provisions of Arab boycott for Israel and the consequences of establishing a Free Trade Area (FTA) between the United States and Israel will be discussed during the 38th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC), which will be held here on Feb. 25, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

Economic administration of the AESC called on all Arab countries wishing to discuss any subject dur-

ing the session to provide it with such a subject 45 days prior to the session's date, in order to list it on the agenda of the session, which will be chaired this time by the United Arab Emirates.

Time may print correction on Sharon article

NEW YORK — Time Inc. said in a statement that the weekly magazine will print a correction or retraction of the 1983 article that prompted Ariel Sharon's \$50 million libel suit if secret Israeli documents sought by Time do not support key details in the story.

Stuart Guld, a lawyer for the publishing empire, said they will still fight the libel suit by proving the "substantial truth" of the statement, and by showing it did not defame Mr. Sharon and was not motivated by "actual malice," the elements of libel that Mr. Sharon must prove to prevail.

Time's lawyers would not explain why the magazine was indicating a possible willingness to print a retraction nearly 22 months after the article was published.

Time's statement was attached to a letter U.S. district court Judge Abraham D. Sofaer sent Israeli officials in the long negotiations between the court and the Israeli cabinet to gain permission for inspection of secret documents related to Mr. Sharon's role in the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut in September 1982.

Mr. Sharon's lead attorney, Milton S. Gould, indicated that he and his client were undecided whether to continue their legal battle against Time if the mag-

azine prints a correction.

Earlier, Mr. Sharon disclosed that he already has plans for spending the money that he hopes to win in his \$50 million libel suit against Time Inc.

Speaking with reporters outside the courtroom after the nearly month-long trial recessed for the day, Mr. Sharon talked excitedly about how he would establish a fund Israelis could draw on for lawsuits if they believe they are libeled.

He said he would also launch a worldwide educational programme on "the dangers of terror, Arab terror" with some of the money. — Washington Post.

Senator in Israel for aid talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — A member of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee arrived here Friday to examine Israel's economic aid needs.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, is to meet with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and senior economic officials next week. He will be joined Saturday by Sen. Robert Kasten, R-Wisconsin.

Their trip coincides with the departure of a top-level Israeli delegation to Washington for a meeting of a joint economic commission set up by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Israel intends to ask the Americans for \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for 1985, on top of the \$2.6 billion aid already appropriated, Israel Radio reported.

Israel got \$1.2 billion of that aid last month in one lump sum and it used the money to shore up its declining foreign currency reserves which fell below the danger point in September.

The Americans already have made it clear they would not pump more money into the Israeli economy until the government takes steps to stem inflation, lower its balance of payments deficit and cut its budget of \$23 billion.

Mr. Peres' government instituted a wage-price freeze last month as a means of stabilising the economy, but experts warn that the country's economy will continue to founder.

U.S. welcomes Cyprus summit

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House has welcomed an announcement by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that a summit meeting of the Turkish and Cypriot leaders in Cyprus will be held in January.

"We view this as a very positive development, one that would create new opportunities to end the divisions of Cyprus and establish a United Cypriot government," said presidential spokesman Larry Speakes.

He said the U.N. secretary-general would have the full support of the Reagan administration in his effort to arrange a settlement.

Veto in vital areas

Meanwhile diplomats in Ankara said Thursday Turkish Cypriots would have a veto in decision-taking in 10 areas they regard as vital under a draft agreement for a Cyprus union.

But they said Turkey feared that Greek-Cypriot leader Spyros Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus, had reservations on this and also the amount of territory Greek Cypriots would get and the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday after months of separate talks with Mr. Kyprianou and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş that the two were to meet on Jan. 17. Mr. Denktaş accepted the draft agreement in full, the diplomats said.

The U.N. chief has sought to lay

the basis for a federal republic of Cyprus to settle the intercommunal dispute which has split the Mediterranean island.

The diplomats, familiar with the negotiations and Turkish Cypriot policy, said the veto areas included foreign affairs, international transport, money and banking, the federal economy and federal judiciary. They would also include defence "as it relates to international guarantees."

Pullout of Turkish troops

Mr. Denktaş had originally listed 12 "vital" areas but dropped health and veterinary matters from his demands.

In discussing a withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Turkish troops in the north of the island, Mr. Denktaş would want to discuss security guarantees for his people as well as a timetable for the pullout, the diplomats said.

The troops have been there since Turkey invaded in 1974 after a pro-Greek coup in Nicosia. Turkish Cypriots last year declared their area an independent state, but only Ankara has recognised it.

The diplomats said it was the understanding of Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Perez de Cuellar that the meeting of the two community leaders would formalise the draft agreement already reached in New York but not involve negotiations on details.

The meeting would agree on the number of, and timetable for working groups of the two sides which

are to elaborate a detailed agreement, they said. The timetable would effectively be a deadline for agreement.

"It will lead to a collapse of the draft agreement if Mr. Kyprianou starts to renegotiate the draft agreement," one diplomat said.

The veto would be effected through a requirement that the positive vote of at least one of the three Turkish-Cypriot ministers in the planned 10-member government would be needed for action in the "vital" areas and through the need for separate majorities of the two communities in both houses of parliament in these areas.

The draft calls for a lower house divided 70-30 per cent among Greek and Turkish deputies and an Upper House split 50-50 to embody the Turkish-Cypriot demand for equal status as a community.

The diplomats said it was understood by Mr. Perez de Cuellar that Turkish Cypriots would get the Foreign Affairs portfolio in the government, but it appeared Mr. Kyprianou wanted this to rotate between the two communities with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Denktaş during the talks dropped a demand for a rotating presidency and accepted a reduction in Turkish-Cypriot territory from the present 37 per cent to 29 per cent of the island, the diplomats said.

The draft agreement calls for a moratorium on any action which could endanger the process of negotiation, they added.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
21:05	News Summary
22:00	Play of the Week
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Classical Concert
24:00	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	News
06:30	News
07:00	News
07:30	News
08:00	News
08:30	News
09:00	News
09:30	News
10:00	News
10:30	News
11:00	News
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21:30	News
22:00	News
22:30	News
23:00	News
23:30	News
24:00	News

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
10:00	Exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, ceramics and wood carvings by Ammanah Al Jamal and Mohammad Samara at the Royal Cultural Centre until Dec. 17.
11:00	An exhibition of books on Western art at the British Council until Dec. 16.
12:00	An exhibition of oil and water-colours by Nelly (Swiss) at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre until Dec. 22.
13:00	An exhibition of graphics by Yasser Dweik at the British Council.
FILM	
10:00	"The Great Muppet Caper" (97 minutes) at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.
PLAY	
10:00	A pantomime play entitled "Jack and the Beanstalk" at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (Dec. 13th, 14th, and 15th).
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267	
American Centre, Tel. 44371	
British Council, Tel. 41520	
French Cultural Centre, Tel. 36147-8	
Goethe Institute, Tel. 41993	
Spanish Cultural Centre, Tel. 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre, Tel. 39777	
Hays Arts Centre, Tel. 665195	
Hussala Youth City, Tel. 667181	
Y.W.C.A., Tel. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library, Tel. 36111	
University of Jordan Library, Tel. 843553	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Lweidbeh, 37440.
St. Basil Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Hussein, 661797.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox)	Jabal Amman, Tel. 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman, Tel. 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church	Ashrafieh, Tel. 77131.
Armenian Orthodox Church	Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.
St. Epiphania Church (Syrian Orthodox)	Ashrafieh, Tel. 77131.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational)	meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816334.
PRAYER TIMES	
06:29	Fajr
11:51	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
14:15	'Asr
16:32	Maghrib
17:59	'Isha.
MUSEUMS	
Heldere Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by the Air information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:50	Cairo (MS)
07:30	Baghdad (IA)
08:30	Dubai, Karachi (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:15	Jeddah (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:55	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:55	Dhahran (RJ)
10:10	Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
10:30	Beirut (RJ)
10:45	Riyadh (RJ)
10:45	Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
14:30	Kuwait (RJ)
16:00	Baghdad (IA)
17:15	Athens (RJ)
17:30	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
18:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:45	Tripoli (RJ)
19:45	Lebanese lrs. 46.1/ 47.2
20:00	Omani royal 115.1/ 115.8
20:15	Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
22:30	Cairo (MS)
00:45	Cairo (RJ)
01:10	Baghdad (RJ)
01:30	Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:50	Damascus, Frankfurt (RJ)
07:00	Beirut (RJ)
07:15	Baghdad (IA)
07:30	Cairo (MS)
08:15	Beirut (MEA)
08:30	Athens (OA)
09:30	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:15	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:30	Frankfurt (RJ)
12:30	Rome, Paris (RJ)
13:00	Bahrain (GF)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:00	Kuwait (RJ)
17:30	Baghdad (IA)
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:45	Cairo (RJ)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)
22:30	Cairo (MS)
02:40	Larnaca, Bucharest (RJ)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:	
— Volta River	
— Sindbad	
— Indiana	
— Ville de Mirage	
— Mowat	
— Wladyslaw Broh	
— Kiri Emerald	
— Assagel Diligence	
Amin Kewar and Seas Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local currency rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	115.2/ 115.9
Dutch guilder	312/ 315.3
French franc	42.4/ 42.7
Irish dollar	332.6/ 341.6
Italian lire (for 100)	21/ 21.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	162.4/ 163.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1325.3/ 1331.6
Lebanese lrs.	46.1/ 47.2
Omani royal	115.1/ 115.8
Saudi riyal	112.9/ 113.6
Swedish crown	45.5/ 45.8
Syrian lra.	157.1/ 158
U.K. sterling pound	480.8/ 483.7
U.S. dollar	401.5/ 403.5
W. German mark	130/ 130.8
WEATHER	
Bullen supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be foggy in the early morning, with northwesterly moderate winds, and local showers in the afternoon. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Low/high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	20/1
Aqaba	27/1
Deserts	2/14
Jordan Valley	9/18
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 17.8. Humidity readings: Amman 93 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 775111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	36390-1
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36391-2
Municipal water service	77122-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn	44221-4
Aklich Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669110
University Hospital	845945
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abidhi	665292
Al-Ahli, Abidhi	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajirin	777101-3
Al-Rasheed, J. Asirafieh	775111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Mohammad Lebbehed. 96360

MARKET PRICES

Upper price in fils per kg.	
Apple (double roof)	240 / 180
Apple (grapes)	240 / 180
Apple (straw)	280 / 180
Banana	230 / 180
Banana (Mukammam)	240 / 210
Banana	340 / 300
Round Beans	620 / 530
Cabbage	130 / 100
Chestnut	650 / 530
Carrot	120 / 90
Cauliflower	200 / 150
Cucumber (large)	250 / 200
Cucumber (small)	480 / 400
Eggplant (large)	120 / 90
Eggplant (small)	170 / 130
Garlic	180 / 130
Grapes (red)	120 / 90
Leimon	380 / 180
Mallow	380 / 200
Meadow	140 / 100
Meadow (large)	200 / 150
Meadow (small)	300 / 240
Onion (red)	340 / 300
Onion (green)	160 / 120
Okra	600 / 550
Okra (green)	360 / 300
Orange (Ala Sura)	170 / 140
Orange (Shmeisani)	220 / 180
Parsley	30 / 30
Pears (American)	550 / 500
Pepper (sweet)	150 / 110
Pepper (hot green)	160 / 120
Potatoes	160 / 120

Dr. Kamal Al Ramehi	770018
Mutrah pharmacy	770910
Nazouh pharmacy	22672
Al Hikma pharmacy	51571
Fayez pharmacy	26162
Al Samah pharmacy	(-)

TAXIS:

Kharyam taxi	41541
Bassam Palace taxi	811837
Siyala taxi	43265
Hussein taxi	21776
Khalid taxi	664888
Al Kooz	779274

IRMS

Dr. Ahmad Al Beshrawi	73925
Bashrah pharmacy	7343

ZARQA:

Dr. Razaat Shajrawi	983038
Royal pharmacy	(-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	777111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Police complaints	661176
Telephone	661176
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	17
Repair service	11

Moroccan artist attracts New Yorkers' attention, critics' praise

NEW YORK — The first one-man exhibition in the United States by Moroccan artist Mohammed Melehi opened Dec. 6 at the Bronx Museum of the Arts. It continues through Feb. 10, 1985.

Twenty-five painted wall panels, plus a painted ceiling panel, are on view along with a video documentary on the artist. The paintings represent Mr. Melehi's most recent work, all done in 1984.

The panels are highly-crafted, "hard-edge" works employing bright colours and a repertoire of forms that seem to Western viewers to be both contemporary and familiar, and yet Arab and influenced by Morocco's rich art and crafts tradition. The constant use of stylized waves, suns and moons, Arabic calligraphy, and crisp lines to separate different sections of a painting, recall Mr. Melehi's Afro-Arab upbringing in the seaside town of Asilah, Morocco.

A film of the life and work of the

artist, produced by the museum and in video-art-in-residence, Shadow Borewitz, will be shown during the two months of the exhibition.

A retrospective catalogue accompanying the Bronx show, fully illustrated and documented with essays by Toni Marsini, Michael Florence and Lucia Pozel.

An internationally exhibited and acclaimed painter, Mr. Melehi hopes his U.S. exhibit will "break the ice" for other artists.

He said, "It's a record for a Third World Arab artist to show here in an institution like a museum... that might have good repercussions on the future cultural relations of the United States and the Third World, and mainly for the North African countries."

Mr. Melehi studied art in Madrid, Rome, Paris and New York in the late 1950s and early 1960s before returning to Morocco in 1964.

"I adore New York," he be-

med, "I opened my eyes here to many important things in art. It was here I became more aware of my identity as a Moroccan — Europe was too close to me."

While the influence of the hard-edge, geometric painting of New York in the 1960s is unmistakable in Mr. Melehi's work, he developed his striking use of colour only after returning home. He was among the first to re-discover Moroccan popular art and emphasise its importance in breaking away from colonial European 18th century art traditions to create a revitalised contemporary Moroccan aesthetic.

Appreciation for Mr. Melehi's art was apparent among the crowd of guests who gathered for the opening this cold, snow-flecked evening. The crowd was more ethnically mixed and international than at most art openings.

"Visual arts and music are tremendous vehicles for creating understanding and opening up

channels of communication between people," noted Bronx Museum of the Arts Executive Director Luis R. Cancel.

"We've seen people being very excited tonight that they were seeing somebody from a country they've heard about, that they have myths about, but in contemporary times that they really don't have a clear conception about."

"There's as much curiosity in the U.S. as I'm sure there is in the Arab World to learn more about the other. So hopefully this will be the beginning of many kinds of exchanges."

Mr. Cancel hopes to see the Melehi exhibit travel to other museums after it closes in the Bronx.

The enthusiastic reception by artists and guests at the opening bodes well for such future exhibits.

"Finding the way to (express your origins) rather than leaning

on tradition is very hard to do," remarked artist Daria Dorosh. "He really breaks away."

"I think his colour is wonderful," declared New York art dealer Geri Thomas, "his energy and colouration is different from American artists. There is a certain quality of air, broad space..."

Bronx Museum curator Phillip Verre expanded on the comparison of present-day New York art and Mr. Melehi's work. "It's much more controlled, shows a much different use of colour. It's almost 180 degrees different than what we see downtown."

Mr. Verre described contemporary U.S. art as having a "neo-expressionist style, very active, loose, with a strong interest to return to the figure... there is a 'sloppy' aesthetic," he said, "which also indicates energy, a loosening of dams," in current American art.

Mr. Melehi is also well-known for his "arts activism," having

been a central force in the Moroccan contemporary arts. He was one of the founders and has been president of the Association Marocaine des Arts Plastiques, an influential group of artists and sculptors. For nearly a decade he published Integral, a contemporary cultural magazine that gave international exposure to the works of Moroccan artists.

But it is his hometown, Asilah, that has played a central role in the development of the Bronx Museum exhibition.

Mr. Melehi's show is an outgrowth of the international contemporary arts festival, or cultural mousssem of Asilah, now in its seventh season. Organised by Mr. Melehi and Mohammed Benaissa to revitalise their declining hometown, the first Asilah mousssem in 1978 was preceded by a 1977 town clean-up where Asilah's citizens joined a group of artists in painting bright murals throughout the medina.

Since then artists from nearly 100 countries, primarily of the "Third World," and thousands of Moroccan and international visitors, have spent the month of August in Asilah, creating new works, enjoying performances, and participating in the Afro-Arab dialogues organised in the framework of the festival.

Bronx museum director Cancel participated as an artist in the 1983 mousssem, where he met and became familiar with the work of Melehi. He had learned of the mousssem from another artist participant, Indian printmaker Krishna Reddy, whose retrospective exhibit was organised by the Bronx Museum of Art. Soon Mr. Cancel proposed a New York exhibit to Mr. Melehi.

Mr. Cancel has great admiration of Mr. Melehi's work, both as an artist and an arts organiser (animateur). "Asilah... was a tremendous experience for me," he

explained. "It even had an influence in trying to find a role for the Bronx Museum... seeing how the arts could lead to revitalisation of the neighbourhood. Asilah was a beautiful model which we'll try to duplicate in some way."

In his seven years as executive director, Mr. Cancel has tried to use the museum to broaden people's views of the Bronx, as well as to expose them to good contemporary art and photography.

Founded in 1971, the county-supported institution is the only visual art museum in the borough of the Bronx. It has an active education programme for school children, as well as films and classes. It operates five satellite galleries in the borough.

Recently the museum outgrew its original space and moved into a former synagogue purchased for it by the City. Renovation of the modern structure will be completed in 1985 — USIS.

Finance minister unveils JD 811.2 million budget

(Continued from page 1)

3) To support the production of basic agricultural products. The government has, and for the first time, started to buy basic agricultural products like cereals at considerably high prices it fixes prior to the particular product's season. The prices offered by the government are higher than the prices at which the same products are sold in the international market.

This governmental support will soon include a wider range of agricultural and of animal products and JD 7 million will be allocated in the 1985 budget for this purpose. A special fund to support the basic agricultural products will also be established drawing from the JD 7 million allocation in addition to the revenues realised from selling imported cigarettes.

4) To increase the output of agricultural and animal products through the execution of agricultural projects in the eastern and southern parts of the country which depend totally or partially on subterranean water for irrigation.

5) To develop the exploitation of virgin land in the hilly areas and to encourage planting trees there.

6) To develop major supply projects. Special funds were allocated to set up a fodder factory in Al Jawweideh and a poultry slaughter house in Al Diel and new warehouses.

An estimated amount of JD 14 million will be allocated for maintaining the price of bread. About JD 4 million will be directly allocated in the budget while JD 10 million will be covered by the surplus that results from trade transactions made by the Ministry of Supply.

Consecutive developmental plans and great importance to research regarding the allocation of water sources. Wells had been drilled to reach subterranean waters and to build dams to gather water and prevent it from being wasted.

Nevertheless, scarcity of water sources remains a problem and the government will formulate a comprehensive water policy based on collecting information and conducting studies that facilitate the allocation and the increase of water sources.

The execution of the plan will practically be based on three priorities:

- 1) Ensuring uninterrupted supply

of drinking water will be given top priority since water used in the household can be processed and used for industrial purposes.

- 2) To complete building the infrastructure and substructures of wells, dams and sewerage systems. The government will try to achieve its goals with the lowest building costs possible.
- It realises, however, the escapeable high costs of building sewerage systems in major cities which are of great importance for the hygiene of the citizens.
- 3) To draw up a well studied and clear national programme to economise the consumption of water. The programme, which will be put to execution in 1985, will also aim at securing the extension of water to areas where the consumption of water is still far below the level, maintaining the industrial and the agricultural impetus and will differentiate between the people who misuse and waste the water and those who use it for productive purposes.

The government is extremely concerned to develop the industrial sector because industrial investments constitute the natural channel to attract local and foreign capitals and savings. To achieve these goals, the government has endorsed a number of measures and legislative amendments to enhance incentives for industrial investments and, at the same time, to defend and support the local industries and give them priority over foreign industries. The legislations also facilitate securing local and foreign credits with a governmental guarantee and to eliminate red-tape procedures and facilitate temporary importation of raw materials.

The government will also work to enable the productive industrial sector to overcome the difficulties the sector is facing in both the production and export process.

The government supports, in principle, the merger of identical industries since it will entail real savings in the production and labour force.

To solve problems of marketing, which constitute a real obstacle in the face of the development of local industries, the government has signed many bilateral trade agreements with Arab and foreign countries with the aim of increasing the volume of trade and marketing of Jordanian-made goods in order to encourage local

producers and improve the balance of trade.

The government will work jointly with the private sector to encourage tourism taking care and improving historical landmarks and tourist attractions in the country and promoting entertainment programmes and internal tourism.

In the energy sector, public and private investments in refining oil and generating and distributing electricity reached JD 250 million in the last eight years. The value of imported crude oil increased from JD 34.4 million in 1976 to JD 234 million in 1984. Therefore, in terms of export revenues, it represented 50 per cent in 1976 and 90 per cent in 1984. This amount equals one fifth of the value of Jordanian imports.

As revenues of selling petroleum products and electricity at their previous rates did not cover the difference caused by a government subsidy which reached JD 223 million through 1976-1984.

Because of the increase in burden shouldered by the economy and the treasury, the government intends to adopt an integrated national programme aiming to rectify the current trends in the energy sector represented in rationalisation plan and diversification in energy sources.

The government has opted to give priority to oil prospecting in the light of promising signs from exploration wells in the Azraq area. The government will intensify work in drilling more exploration wells and will step up seismic work in various areas of the Kingdom. For this reason, the government has allocated JD 14.4 million in its budget for oil exploration in 1985.

Due to the low price of certain petroleum products and electricity and the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar as well as the increase in cost of oil pumping through Tapline by 80 cents a barrel, the government subsidy on energy reached JD 36.9 million in 1984.

Assuming the same basis, it was expected that the size of the government subsidy would reach JD 40 million in 1985.

Therefore, the government has decided to reconsider the prices of some petroleum products and electricity in a way that is balanced with the capabilities of those who benefit from the subsidy and

would not affect the cost of products and services and its potential for competition and export. This decision goes in harmony with the comprehensive programme of rationalising energy and contributes to a better use of energy.

The government has also decided to utilise the savings derived from the cuts in subsidy to improve the situation of workers in civil and military institutions and the retired. It is in the process of concluding required studies to approve this decision and implement it in early 1985.

The 1985 budget expresses the government's concern to develop and improve economic and social services in all governorates and areas in the Kingdom to achieve a qualitative and quantitative jump as they form the real criteria for the development of societies.

The government will continue to increase the size of these services through implementing projects for water, sewerage, electricity, communications, roads and concentrate on rural and agriculture services and projects. It will expand in building schools, academies and training centres for various purposes as well as hospitals, health centres and clinics taking into consideration joint venture projects which introduce new concepts aiming to improve the quality of these services while at the same time, guaranteeing their adequate distribution.

The government will give more

attention to transportation and dealing with growing demand on roads inside and outside cities to reduce congestion, energy consumption and road accidents.

A special concern has been given by the government to Jordanian youth in schools, universities and youth centres inside and outside the Kingdom to develop their sense of belonging and the spirit of responsibility and participation. The budget reflected a concern to activate cultural movements represented in allocating funds and appreciative prizes in the field of culture and creation. It has also directed its attention to the physically handicapped through special projects of training and education in coordination with welfare societies.

As a recognition by the government of the role of Jordanians working abroad in giving a bright image of Jordan and Jordanians and their commitment to their country, steps have been taken to increase contacts with them and increasing their participation in the Kingdom's development. The government is in the process of adopting new legislations to include Jordanian expatriates in social security programmes on voluntary basis to secure an atmosphere of security and to maintain their ties with their country. It intends to leave all channels open by providing them with needed information, studies and new investment opportunities to assist them invest inside the Kingdom for their benefit and the benefit of their national economy.

The government is undertaking necessary preparations to hold a conference for a Jordanian expatriates next summer in Amman to get acquainted with their problems and needs and help finding solutions for these problems.

covered 89.9 per cent of current expenditure reestimated for 1984. Allocations for recurrent expenditure went from JD 452.5 million in 1984 up to JD 487.5 million in 1985.

It is worthwhile to notice that public and foreign debts estimated for 1985 increased by 2.1 per cent from the reestimation and 22.5 per cent from the reestimation for the year 1984.

Funds for capital projects estimated for 1985 increased by 2.3 per cent and 24.0 per cent from reestimated funds for 1984.

The deficit is estimated at JD 16.7 million — the equivalent to 3.5 per cent of the estimated local revenues. This deficit will be covered through curbing general expenditure and improving local revenues from local and foreign loans.

The 1985 budget included allocations of JD 57.8 million to support recurrent and capital expenditure for universities and independent public institutions represented in transportation, electricity, water, housing, training and cooperation. The expenditure of these institutions are expected to reach around JD 500 million in 1985. Adding that to the total estimated expenditure in the budget, the total public expenditure of the government in 1985 would be around JD 1,311 million.

As the 1985 budget depends largely on Arab financial aid to enable Jordan perform its national role confronting the Israeli enemy, Dr. Odeh presented the government's thanks and appreciation to the government of Saudi Arabia for fulfilling its commitment regularly and to Kuwait which fulfilled a large part of its commitment.

Expressing Jordan's understanding to the situation of certain Arab countries which did not fulfil its commitment, Dr. Odeh expressed hope that "our brethren in the United Arab Emirates and Qatar would overcome their current situation and fulfil their commitment."

In conclusion, he expressed hope that parliament would study the budget from all its sides representing the aspirations of the Jordanian people and the best help to the government in carrying its responsibility to continue the effort to achieve more strength to the Kingdom under the directives of His Majesty King Hussein.

King returns

(Continued from page 1)

peace process. He reaffirmed that France, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, had an important role in the Middle East.

King Hussein also held talks earlier this week in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Middle East and the proposed peace conference.

King Hussein's visit to Paris marked the latest stage of a personal initiative by President Mitterrand to revive the stalled Middle East peace process, according to political observers in Paris.

The French leader began his mission by visits to Jordan and Egypt last July, and later in Damascus where he held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad late last month.

During a visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Paris last week, the Israeli leader appealed to France to help build "a bridge of peace" with the Arab World.

While in Britain, the King add-

ressed the United Services Institute for Defence Studies and said action was urgently required to break the impasse in efforts for peace in the Middle East because the situation in the region was a threat to world peace.

He also said Jordan will intensify its pursuit of efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the United States and the Soviet Union and members of the U.N. Security Council.

In another address to the British Royal College of Physicians on Wednesday, the King said the continuing Israeli refusal to respond positively to calls for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem will only harden the Arab stand towards any solution to the conflict.

The King and Queen were received upon arrival in Amman by His Highness Prince Abdullah, members of the Royal family and senior Jordanian officials.

Lebanon to take Israeli massacre to world body

(Continued from page 1)

the Israelis.

According to security sources, the Israelis also entered an eighth village, Sarafand, which lies north of the UNIFIL area.

An Israeli spokesman said Thursday the operation was aimed at checking "terrorism" against Israeli troops in the region. He denied Israeli responsibility for the deaths but made no comment on the wounded and injured.

In Washington, an administration spokesman said the State Department was looking into reports of sharp clashes in Lebanon including the "alleged seizure of some Lebanese citizens" by Israeli forces.

He said the reports point to the importance of the U.N.-sponsored talks at Naqura between Lebanese and Israeli officials.

Western diplomats said the timing of the Israeli "operation" was almost certainly linked to the stalled talks on withdrawing Israel's estimated 12,000 troops from South Lebanon.

martyrs in Taura — Najat Saeed Shour and Mariam Duhamy — as well as a martyr in Maaroub, Abdullah Fneish.

All the dead villagers and some of the injured bore bullet wounds, sources quoted by Reuters said.

But most of the injured suffered broken limbs and similar injuries as they fled in panic when Israeli troops opened fire. The Israelis had also blown up a house in the village of Maarakeh, the sources added.

Shots were exchanged in one village by an Israeli soldier and a French soldier of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a UNIFIL spokesman told Reuters.

Speaking by telephone from UNIFIL headquarters at Naqura in South Lebanon, spokesman Timor Goksel said an Israeli soldier fired over the head of a French soldier on a rooftop in Yanuh, one of seven Shi'ite villages in UNIFIL-patrolled territory surrounded and searched by

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Saudi Arabia, China in Asian Soccer Cup final

SINGAPORE (R) — China reached the Asian Soccer Cup final with a 1-0 extra time win over defending champions Kuwait here Friday night.

The match-winning goal came in the second half of extra time when substitute striker Li Huayun raced through on his own to beat the Kuwaiti goalkeeper from 10 metres.

China will meet Saudi Arabia, who needed a penalty shoot-out to beat Iran Thursday, in Sunday's final.

China were better in the air and in the tackle during the first half of normal time. But their only chance came in the 34th minute when striker Yang Chaohui's header from a centre by Li Hui glanced off the Kuwait bar.

The speed of Chinese striker Gu Guangming constantly troubled Kuwait's defence but China were unable to put the killer touch to a string of perfect centres from Gu.

Kuwait's best chance came in the 59th minute when defender Naem Mubarak's point-blank shot was deflected for a corner by a desperate slide from China's full-back Zu Bo.

China scored the winner in the 108th minute when the Kuwait defence uncharacteristically misjudged a long pass by Lin Qiang. Kuwaiti fullback Sami Mohammad Al-Hashash mistimed the

ball and Li Huayun, who replaced Yang Chaohui in the 81st minute, sprinted 30 metres to slide the ball under keeper Sameer Said.

Saudi Arabia reached the Asian Cup Soccer final for the first time with a shock win over three times winners Iran.

Saudi Arabia won 5-4 on penalties after a 1-1 extra time draw. Iran led the semifinal 1-0 at half-time.

Iran, winners in 1968, 1972 and 1976, started sluggishly but gradually built up their attacks to score in the 42nd minute after an error by Saudi goalkeeper Abdullah Al-Diayye.

Al-Diayye failed to hold the ball after a goalmouth confrontation with Iran's Abdolali Changiz and the Iranian sent a delicate pass to fellow-striker Sharokh Changiz who slotted the ball home from close range.

Karpov resigns chess game 32, gives Kasparov first win

MOSCOW (R) — Garry Kasparov, challenger for the world chess crown, won his first game Thursday in a marathon battle

against titleholder Anatoly Karpov. Karpov gave up his hopes of retaining the title with a 6-0 score by resigning game 32 of the match.

It was not only Kasparov's first win in this match but the first of his life against Karpov in 35 attempts.

Although it was Kasparov, playing white, who had sealed his 41st move in the adjournment envelope, a night of analysis convinced Karpov and his assistants that the challenger's extra pawn would be enough for a win.

Karpov now leads by 5-1.

71 countries invited to 1st World Indoor Athletics Games

PARIS (R) — Seventy-one countries have been invited to the inaugural World Indoor Athletics Games in Paris next month with some expenses paid, International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) President Primo Nebiolo said here Friday.

Nebiolo said new resources created by a realistic approach to the problems of television and commercialisation had enabled the IAAF to assist participating countries without risking the finances of the organising country.

The IAAF, following a principle established for the 1983 World Championships in Helsinki, had offered travel and living costs to 37 athletes and 92 officials from 71 countries, he told a news conference.

Nearly 40 countries have so far said they will attend the games at the Bercy Sports Palace on January 18 and 19, including some covering all their own expenses.

The U.S. (30) and Canada (13) are bringing more than their subsidised quotas of 22 and eight respectively. But some countries are not taking up the full offer, such as East Germany (five of an allowance of 17) and Britain (nine of 17).

Nebiolo, explaining the small

East German participation, said with a laugh that they sent only winners. He said he did not yet know exactly which athletes would take part but was sure both the U.S. and the Soviet Union would send good squads.

"The World Games in Paris will be the biggest indoor event ever organised," he said.

West Germany have already told the organisers their team will include two Olympic gold medalists — high-jumper Dietmar Moegenburg and shot-putter Claudia Losch.

Nebiolo said the U.S. town of Indianapolis, with a stadium providing covered seating for 62,000 spectators, was making a strong bid to hold the next World Indoor Games.

He said the Paris games would be covered by Eurovision and predicted that further television contracts would be concluded shortly for coverage in the U.S. and Canada, as well as Japan.

Nebiolo said next year's IAAF programme would include a first Marathon World Cup in Hiroshima on April 14 and 15, which would also be a 'Marathon of Peace' to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the Japanese city.

Kriek fined in NSW Open

SYDNEY (R) — American Johan Kriek collected a \$500 fine after a fiery quarter-final victory over compatriot Marty Davis in the New South Wales (NSW) Open Tennis Championship at White City Friday.

Top-seeded Kriek, who eventually won 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, was warned in the first set for an audible obscenity and collected a penalty point in the second set for racket abuse.

Grand Prix supervisor Bill Gil-

mour imposed the fine for the first offence.

Kriek's next opponent will be unseeded Sammy Giammalva, who also came out on top in another all-American quarter-final against Bill Scanlon, the number 10 seed. Giammalva, who is yet to drop a set, won 7-6, 6-3.

South African Kevin Curren, runner-up to Mats Wilander in last week's Australian Open, and local favourite John Fitzgerald will meet in the other semifinal after nailbiting victories.

Curren, seeded three, saved four match points en route to his 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 win over Ben Testerman of the U.S., while Fitzgerald needed three tie-breaks to dispose of American Tom Gulikson 7-6, 6-7, 7-6.

Ashe predicts victory for U.S. in Davis Cup final

NEW YORK (R) — Two years ago in an attempt to throttle the serve-and-volley expertise of the U.S. Davis Cup team, the French built an indoor clay court at the Palais des Sports in Grenoble to host the final.

France's expensive gamble did not greatly worry U.S. Davis Cup captain Arthur Ashe, and he went on record before the tie as predicting an easy 4-1 victory. Ashe's boldness proved to be well-founded and the Americans duly won all but one match.

But Ashe is not quite so confident about this year's final against Sweden, to be held on December 16-18 in Gothenburg's Scandinavium arena on another specially-built indoor clay court.

"I think we will win, but it is too tough to go with a score on this one," said Ashe, captain since 1981. "Two years ago I guessed the score right but I'm not sure with this one."

The U.S. team, announced last week, will comprise John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Peter Fleming and Jimmy Arias.

Mats Wilander, Henrik Sundstrom, Anders Jarryd and Stefan Edberg will represent Sweden.

In the latest computer rankings for the definite singles players McEnroe is first, Connors third and Wilander fourth.

Swedish non-playing captain Hans Olsson has not yet decided between Jarryd, ranked sixth, and Sundstrom, seventh, for the last singles place.

The major reason Ashe is not making an early prediction is the clay surface, which is the Swedish team's best surface and the Americans' worst.

The U.S. Davis Cup team has lost only twice since McEnroe began playing regularly in 1979 — both on clay in Buenos Aires.

The Americans have not played one match on clay this year but Sweden have played two ties on clay in Bastad, beating Paraguay.

and Czechoslovakia 5-0 in the semifinals.

Individually as well the Swedish players have much stronger clay court records.

Wilander won the French Open in 1982 and was runner-up in 1983. Sundstrom, expected to be the other singles player, won the prestigious Monte Carlo clay court tournament this season, beating Wilander, and was a quarter-finalist at the French Open.

McEnroe and Connors have yet to win a clay court title in Europe. McEnroe lost the French Open Championship to Lendl in five sets this year and Connors has never reached that final.

"It has everything to do with how the match is going to be waged," said Ashe, referring to the clay court surface. "We would be decided and clear favourites on a fast, hard court, but now we are slight favourites."

Bolstering Ashe's hopes in the Grenoble experience, when the court played a little faster than was originally expected.

"It should be fairly similar to Grenoble if only because when you are putting down a clay court in a hurry the one thing you don't want is a lumpy clay court," said Ashe.

"To guard against that worst-case scenario you go completely the other way and pack it in so

dense that it becomes faster than you really want it. That was like Grenoble."

While members of the Swedish team, including Wilander and Edberg, played on grass in the Australian Open, neither McEnroe nor Connors has played a tournament in a month.

McEnroe last played on November 5, beating Wilander in the Stockholm final. He missed the month of November because of a three-week suspension and then pulled out of the Australian Open because of an injured left wrist.

Connors, whose wife Patti is expecting their second child on December 21, has not played since losing to Lendl in the semifinal of the London Grand Prix a month ago.

Ashe, however, is not too concerned with the long lay-offs of his key players. The American team should have plenty of practice time, Ashe said, as Connors, Fleming and McEnroe are expected to arrive in Gothenburg early.

He added that despite the wrist injury, he expected McEnroe to be able to play at full strength.

The United States have won the cup a record 28 times and last won in 1982, defeating France. The Swedes were runners-up last year to Australia and won the cup for the first and only time in 1975, defeating Czechoslovakia.

European clubs' 'Supercup' set for next month

ZURICH (R) — The annual 'Supercup' clash between the holders of the European Cup and the Cupwinners' Cup will take place in Turin on January 16, the European Football Union (UEFA) announced Friday.

UEFA had said there would be no Supercup match this season because European Cup Winners' Liverpool and Italy's Juventus Turin, holder of the Cup Winners' Cup trophy, were unable to agree

on a suitable date.

However, UEFA said they had been able to reach agreement with the two clubs following the draws for the three major UEFA club competitions here Friday.

UEFA added that in a departure from previous practice only one match would be played. If for any reason Turin was unable to stage the game it would take place in another Italian town.

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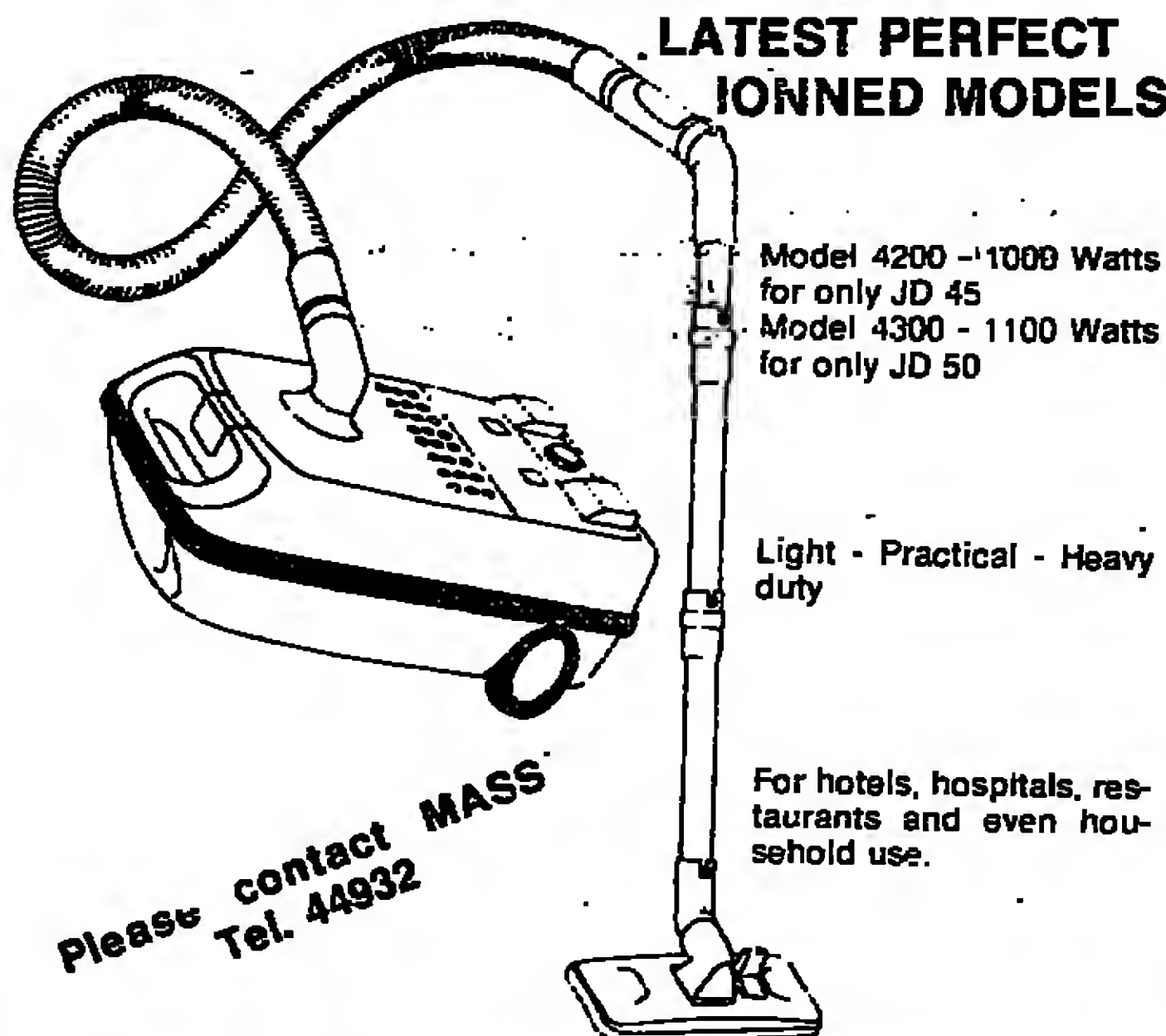
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North Sea producers endanger market security, Indonesian oil minister says

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia said Thursday that Britain and Norway would threaten oil market security if they linked their official prices to free market forces.

Minister of Petroleum and Coal Subroto told Reuters the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was very concerned that the two North Sea oil producers would threaten to regulate their prices according to the free or "spot" market.

Neither is a member of OPEC. He said, new pricing systems would make the world crude market unstable, hurting all oil producers.

Asked if this might start a price war, he said: "We know where it starts but we certainly don't know where it ends."

He said the OPEC ministers meeting next week would probably agree to keep the 13-member group's output at 16 million barrels a day (b/d), cut from 17.5 million in October to protect the OPEC benchmark price of \$29 a barrel.

Dr. Subroto, who chairs the

next meeting, said one of its main goals was to adjust differentials, the price gap between the OPEC crude benchmark and that for other grades of oil.

He said the October cut was based on the assumption that winter weather in the northern hemisphere would be normal, with normal use of stocks and no rise in non-OPEC output.

"The intention at that time was to return to the official ceiling of 17.5 million b/d if and when the spot price approached the official price, particularly if and when the spot price exceeded the official price," he said.

Asked if it was likely the cut would continue, he replied: "It looks that way."

Dr. Subroto said the weather had not been normal, consumers had used far more than usual and non-OPEC production had been increasing.

He predicted that prices would strengthen during the last weeks of the year and the first months of 1985 as consumers replenished their stocks.

Qatari minister says OPEC will retain output ceiling

Meanwhile Qatari minister of finance and petroleum Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani was quoted Thursday as saying he expects OPEC's ministerial meeting in Geneva on Dec. 19 to maintain its current production ceiling.

In an interview with the Qatari daily Al Rayyah, Sheikh Abdul Aziz said: "According to present indications on the oil market, I expect the current 16 million barrels per day production ceiling to be maintained until new developments arise that will necessitate considering changing it."

The minister said he saw no economic justification at present to make Norway or any other non-OPEC producer cut prices "because such behaviour is contrary to expected changes in the supply and demand situation, which are expected to lead to an upward trend in prices."

The minister said he believed Norway and other producers would think twice before taking their decision this time in order to avoid endangering the world economy.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz added that stockpiles of oil companies in most consuming nations had reached a critically low level.

He said the companies had drawn down up to three million b/d from reserves — "A rate much higher than ordinary withdrawals at this time of the year."

He said he believed this would have an impact in coming months on both production and price levels.

He said that a special OPEC committee which met in Kuwait last week had reached agreement in principle on oil price differentials which would be submitted at the Geneva meeting.

Without going into details, he said that if approved the agreement would strengthen the market situation and prop up OPEC's price structure.

GCC, EC study trade accord

KUWAIT (R) — The European Community (EC) and Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are studying prospects for a trade and economic cooperation pact, a senior Community official said here Thursday.

Mr. Christopher Audland, director general for energy of the EC Commission, said exploratory talks were underway "which I hope will lead to a successful conclusion."

The oil-rich Gulf council, grouping Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, is the Community's third largest export market behind the United States and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) bloc, he said.

The Gulf council states buy 33 percent of their combined imports from the Community, and together form its largest single, external source of oil supplies, Mr. Audland told a news conference.

He was speaking after two days of talks between commission officials and the general secretariat of the Kuwait-based Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Mr. Audland said no changes were planned in quotas and duties on exports of petrochemicals by the Gulf states, which want easier access to European markets.

Some Community nations are concerned that Gulf producers will flood their markets with petrochemicals and refined products as new export plants are brought on stream in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in coming years.

In turn, Gulf fears over protectionist measures have grown since the Community recently slapped a 13.5 per cent duty on methanol imports from Saudi Arabia after the kingdom passed its duty-free quota of 256,000 European Currency Units (ECU) (around \$200,000) for 1984. No limits are placed on volume.

Mr. Audland said that although Community and Gulf officials had discussed duties and quotas, "we've not reached a stage of making specific proposals (for changes)."

He added, however, the Gulf council states had indicated this would be a prominent issue in talks on any trade and economic cooperation agreement.

The EC, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was unable to change duty rates at will, but would retain an "essentially liberal" trade policy, he added.

Mr. Audland said he had drawn attention during his visit to the possible merits of pricing oil sales in the ECU, which he said had been significantly more stable over the past two years than the dollar, in which most international oil trade is conducted.

The ECU was already recognised as a valid trading currency by Japan, the Soviet Union and certain European nations which did not belong to the Community, he said.

"We raised the idea and suggested this might be considered," but no firm proposals had been put forward, he said.

Meanwhile, oil usage in the Community was up about five per cent this year, the first rise off an annual basis since 1978, within an overall four per cent increase in energy consumption over 1983, he said.

The rise was due mainly to the nine-month-old British coal strike, Mr. Audland said.

Mr. Audland will visit Jordan this week to hold talks with Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour and Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib.

During the visit an agreement will be signed by the three officials concerning assistance from the EC for setting up an energy planning unit in Jordan.

ICI buys Beatrice Chemical

LONDON (R) — Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), one of Britain's largest industrial companies, said Thursday it was buying the chemical operations of American conglomerate Beatrice in a \$750 million cash deal.

The Beatrice chemical group produces reinforced plastics for use in aerospace, defence and sports goods industries and also markets a wide range of specialty chemicals such as leather finishes, inks and lubricants.

Industry analysts said ICI was trying to diversify from bulk chemicals such as plastics, which have suffered from low demand and overcapacity in recent years, into the specialty chemicals field which appeared to have greater growth potential.

They said prospects appeared bleak in ICI's traditional areas, especially because Gulf countries were now entering the field to add to the overcapacity problems.

"In a single move, this immediately puts ICI among the world leaders in high-growth advanced materials... and enhances the spread of our existing successful operations in the USA," ICI Chairman John Harvey-Jones said.

ICI, which is expected to make a profit of £1 billion (\$1.2 billion) this year, made its first major acquisition in the United States in 1971 with the takeover of the Atlas Chemical Company.

ICI Director Phil Harvey told reporters that the company had faced intense competition from other groups to buy Beatrice Chemical, which the Chicago-based group announced was up for sale last summer.

Stock market analysts said this was reflected in the high price being paid.

OPEC study rejects conventional method of growth measurement

VIENNA (OPECNA) — A study just published here maintains that the conventional method of computing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is both "outdated and inaccurate."

The study, published by the OPEC Fund for International Development, which commissioned it in association with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, was carried out by Prof. Thomas Stauffer, an American academic, who currently teaches at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna. He was assisted by Dr. Frank Lennox.

The analysis, which forms part of an on-going exercise, argues that the GDP of oil exporting countries is "exaggerated" because their "income" is due to the consumption of depletable oil resources and, hence, is "liquidation of capital, not income."

The study proves that actual relative levels of OPEC foreign aid, compared with non-depletable GDP, are very high.

In the case of Kuwait, they amount to some 25-plus per cent of non-depletable GDP, while for OPEC as a whole, the aid incidence approaches five per cent — almost twice the conventionally reported figure.

Prof. Stauffer states that measuring the "real" income of oil producing countries is a new problem, since it emerged after the increase in oil revenues in 1973.

The post-1973 "prosperity" in these countries, although real, was "special" in the sense that it was predicated on the "irreversible consumption of a finite, exhaustible resource," he said.

Oil income, he argues, is "transient" and better tools are needed to analyse the economic performance of oil producing states

than those in use at present.

The current methods by which GDP is worked out do not take into account the fact that oil or minerals are "wasting assets. It is recognised that oil income is special, but there is no established technique for accounting for its special nature."

Prof. Stauffer holds that in order to correctly analyse the GDP of oil production countries, current methods should be generalised to include a "depletion charge" and a "wasting asset effect."

The former will represent that part of the oil or resource "income," which is not income, but rather "consumption of capital."

The American professor maintains that the question is not "academic," because the interpretation of "income" has major practical implications.

He draws a distinction between "growth" and "expansion," explaining that "income" which is generated by the value of the wasting asset is really a form of capital expansion.

Income resulting from the investment of oil wealth is genuinely a form of income. The two components must, therefore, be treated quite separately.

Prof. Stauffer argues that the distinction between the two forms is "critical," because the income share attributable to the mineral resource is not "income," but really a "liquidation of capital."

Conventional methods, he adds, treat "income" from a depletable source exactly as if it were income produced from a factory or a farm, which are both replaceable and maintainable.

For countries which depend heavily on oil or other minerals, this leads to an "over-statement of their income," leading to distortions

Prof. Stauffer advocates a "dynamic adjustment" method of computing income. This consists of estimating the total impact of "oil-derived rents" upon the host country's income, approximating with the overall dependence of the economy in each year upon the rent derived from the exhaustible resource in that year.

He contends that the "dynamic adjustment" method would lead to a broader definition of national income. Thus, "oil-independent" or "rent-independent" GDP would still be lower than "non-depletable" GDP, because it would include the effects of spending oil or mineral rents, as well as the direct contribution of those rents on the producing sector's GDP.

Prof. Stauffer selects four OPEC countries to test his method: "Low absorbers" Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and "high absorbers" Nigeria and Venezuela.

He also applies his method to Norway and the United States, arguing that his analysis is valid whether the country concerned is an industrialised or a non-industrialised oil or mineral exporter.

The professor's analysis shows that Kuwait's oil — independent GDP is about one-half to three-quarters of the pro forma non-depletable GDP and represents no more than 14 per cent of the reported total GDP.

The "dynamic adjustment" due to government spending of oil revenues, is unusually small because a large fraction of oil receipts is saved abroad.

A significant fraction of non-depletable GDP is itself generated by the government's domestic spending of its large income earned from its foreign investment portfolio.

Parliament rejects '85 EC budget

STRASBOURG (R) — The European Parliament Thursday rejected the European Community (EC) 1985 budget for only the second time in its history.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly to throw out the budget, forcing the 10 nation group on to an emergency financing system next month.

Parliament's resolution rejecting the budget said the \$19 billion draft submitted by national governments was unacceptable

because it would not be enough to cover 12 months expenditure.

Only several British Conservative and Danish members spoke against the budget rejection.

Mr. Shelagh Roberts (Britain.

Conservative) said the reasons given for throwing it out were spurious and that parliament was trying to expand its budgetary powers.

The council of ministers has rejected parliamentary demands.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed below their higher levels on profit taking but the undertone remains firm, dealers said. The FTSE 100 index was up 7.9 at 1204.6 after having touched a record high 1207.9.

Government bonds showed net gains of up to 1/8 point, having been marked higher at the outset following the larger than expected fall in Thursday's U.S. MI.

However, slightly easier sterling in line with lower spot crude oil prices stemmed their advance. The 0.3 per cent rise in the U.K. November retail price was in line with expectations.

Gold was lower and North Americans mixed.

Institutional buying and press speculation the British government may have scope to cut taxes by £3 billion helped demand for equities, dealers said. ICI rose 26p to 714 following Thursday's news it will buy the chemical operations of Beatrice Foods of the U.S.

British Telecom added 2p to 100, having touched 101 1/2, as small investor selling failed to meet institutional demand. The stock was issued at 50p part paid earlier this month.

Insurance demand followed Thursday's suspension of Hambro Life at 495p which triggered speculation of a possible bid for the company.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.1890/1900	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3213/16	Canadian dollars
	3.1025/45	West German marks
	3.5000/50	Dutch guilders
	2.5570/5600	Swiss francs
	62.28/32	Belgian francs
	9.5025/5125	French francs
	191.1/2.5	Italian lire
	247.80/95	Japanese yen
	8.8425/8525	Swedish crowns
	8.9520/9620	Norwegian crowns
	11.0975/1100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	320.00/320.50	U.S. dollars

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is no day to take any chances for illusive and confused conditions can be very much in the picture, and you need to know actual and true facts, which may be hard to obtain.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Unless you are alert you will find that co-workers could upset production badly, so use care. The evening is best for recreation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure you count the cost for any amusements you have in mind, or you will later regret extravagance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may not find it easy to come to an understanding with family, so try to understand their views better.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Much care must be exercised in driving in order to avoid possible accidents. Listen carefully to what others say.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be most careful in handling any financial affairs otherwise you could lose a good deal of money. Drive carefully this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) You want to get everything in fine working order around you, but don't rush otherwise you could make costly errors.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) You want to run away from limiting conditions, but don't tread on the toes of others in so doing. Use tact.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) A friend may be out of sorts today and criticize you, so laugh and let it go at that. Later avoid a group for recreation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use much tact in the business world today and keep out of trouble. Don't jeopardize your good name.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Some new plan needs more study before you get it in motion, since there are bound to be small errors in it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get uptight about some account which seems exorbitant to you, but study it further and you will know exactly what is best.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) An associate may not be very understanding today, but keep mum, and tomorrow all will be well again. Seek entertainment tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will always have to study matters thoroughly since there is a tendency here to see things in rose-colored hues which are not practical or what they seem to be. However, your progeny would do well as an artist or whatever profession requires vision and imagery.

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS

1. Yaps
2. Grumpy one
3. Channel late
4. Avoid direct answers
5. Mislay
6. On target
7. Pseudonym
8. US section
9. Informer
10. Betelgeuse
11. For one
12. Bliffle
13. Strike out
14. Golden time
15. Timidity
16. Popular doll
17. "Norma..."
18. Nonsense on the court
19. Commercial
20. Ink
21. First step to stardom
22. Baffling problem
23. Dogpatch Delay
24. State to
25. Loud hero
26. Comedian
27. Wor
28. Estuary
29. Hot-ehot
30. Pathways
31. Cafe designer
32. Of a time
33. Something of value
34. Not one country style
35. Virginia...
36. Suspicious
37. Root-raiser
38. Balaam's transportation
39. Not here, not there
40. Ripped off
41. Soviet lake
42. Deception
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44. Repair a boat
45. Trussed
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Shultz prepared for 'serious, positive' talks with Gromyko

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday he was prepared for "serious, positive, constructive discussions" with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and promised the NATO allies would be fully consulted.

Speaking after a two-day meeting of NATO's 16 foreign ministers, Mr. Shultz said he hoped his Geneva talks on Jan. 7 and 8 would produce agreement on new arms control negotiations.

But he cautioned: "Maybe nothing will happen and that will be the end of it, or maybe it will take longer."

NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington said he was absolutely sure the Americans would negotiate seriously, but it was important not to raise unrealistic expectations. "If these things were easy, they'd have been solved long ago," he said.

The NATO ministers stressed in a communiqué the particular importance of maintaining consultations.

Mr. Shultz said: "We were counselled to show patience, to go

without illusions and not to expect things to go too fast."

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the Geneva meeting was only "the beginning of the beginning."

Mr. Shultz said the West European allies had made clear their special interest in seeing medium-range nuclear missiles discussed in any future negotiations and he had given them assurances on this.

The communiqué emphasised the allies' determination to continue deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe in the absence of a concrete negotiation result.

Belgium and the Netherlands, wavering over decisions due next year to base cruise missiles, both endorsed the statement.

Sir Geoffrey said the allies stood united in resolute determination to proceed with deployment and Mr. Shultz said he was sure the Dutch and Belgians would be "very much part of that process."

Sir Geoffrey and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the importance of developing a broad range of East-West contacts.

At Mr. Genscher's initiative, the ministers called for a meeting at political level in August of all 35 signatory states to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe "on the assumption that the international climate would make this appropriate."

The ministers stressed that the NATO countries "remain ready to play our full part in a realistic effort to bring about an improved East-West relationship and increased cooperation."

They called for regular bilateral high-level contacts between the blocs and urged the Soviet Union and its allies "to adopt a similarly

positive approach towards genuine détente."

The communiqué appealed for substantial negotiated reductions in nuclear weapons, but set no specific aim for U.S.-Soviet talks on space weapons.

Asked if Washington was prepared to trade off its Star Wars programme for a space-based defence against nuclear missiles, Mr. Shultz said: "I don't quite know how you bargain about a research programme, but you can certainly talk about it."

He said President Reagan was still discussing how space weapons should be approached in future negotiations and he made clear that the president had yet to finalise the U.S. position on other aspects of the Geneva talks.

Lord Carrington joked that the United States was blamed if it had a negotiating strategy before consulting its allies and blamed it if it came to Brussels without one.

"I thought Secretary Shultz trod that tightrope with great delicacy," he said.



HUNGRY CHILDREN: Pathetic figures of young children huddled on the ground at an unidentified refugee camp in Ethiopia recently. The United Nations Children's Fund are helping at this camp. Despite overseas relief aid hundreds are still dying in the drought-stricken country (AP wirephoto)

U.N. urges boycott of S. African arms

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Security Council has unanimously called on the nations of the world to strengthen the arms embargo on South Africa by refusing to buy arms manufactured there.

The 15 council members approved a resolution that noted that South Africa's growing domestic arms industry diluted the effect of the mandatory arms embargo, which the United Nations established in 1977.

The resolution, introduced by the Netherlands, is not binding. Security Council member's statements on the vote reflected concern about violence and unrest that have erupted as protests against apartheid have intensified in recent months.

South African Ambassador Kurt Von Schröding immediately declared, "It is an illusion to believe that an attempt to hinder the

export of arms by South Africa will succeed."

The resolution says that no nation "should contribute to South Africa's arms production capability by purchasing arms manufactured in South Africa."

Dutch permanent representative Max Van Der Stoep said South Africa boasted of its rapidly growing arms industry.

The resolution, drafted by a special Security Council committee on South Africa, calls for a boycott of all South African-made weapons, ammunition and military vehicles.

Meanwhile two anti-apartheid activists, arrested Wednesday as they ended a three-month sit-in at the British consulate in Durban, South Africa, were charged Thursday with high treason in the Durban regional court.

They will be among eight defendants in a major treason trial of

government opponents set for next year. If convicted, they could face the death penalty.

Lawyers for the accused, who led opposition to a new constitution which continues to exclude the country's black majority from central government, say the state intends to call 150 witnesses and expects the trial to last 18 months.

Archie Gumede, 70, one of three presidents of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and Paul David, 40, of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) were remanded in custody until Dec. 21, when the possibility of bail will be discussed.

The other six defendants all work for organisations affiliated to the UDF, a multiracial group formed last year to oppose the new constitution and the apartheid system of racial segregation.

Gandhi, opposition trade charges U.K. looks for new thaw in visit by Gorbachev

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and opposition leaders were locked in an election campaign war of words Friday over whether India's security was threatened.

In some of the most bitter exchanges since the campaign started 14 days ago, the two sides appeared determined to make the issue the key point of the Dec. 24 poll.

"We have a right to know whether the opposition wants the country to remain intact or break up," Mr. Gandhi told a campaign rally in the southern state of Kerala.

The speech was in line with his ruling Congress (I) Party's publicity campaign of stressing that only it can save India from "des-

tabilising forces in and outside the country."

However former Prime Minister Moraji Desai accused Mr. Gandhi of using alarmist talk of war with neighbouring countries to frighten people into reelecting the Congress (I).

"We are 700 million people with a world-reputed army. We to anyone who tries to attack us. No one dares raise so much as a finger against us," Mr. Desai, a Janata Party leader, told a rally in the southern city of Bangalore.

Mr. Gandhi said an example of the opposition's encouragement to forces of disintegration was its attitude to the Sikh crisis.

He said the opposition originally backed Sikh demands for

greater autonomy but now denied it ever supported them.

Another former prime minister, Charan Singh, leader of the biggest opposition grouping, the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP), said Mr. Gandhi's charge of opposition support to Sikh extremists was tragic.

Mr. Gandhi seemed "to believe in the maxim that even a big lie, repeated often, can be made to appear as truth," he said.

Mr. Desai said there was no better comment on Congress (I)'s security record than the assassination of the prime minister's mother Indira Gandhi.

"When a government fails to protect the life of its prime minister what guarantee is there that it can safeguard the lives of millions?" he said.

U.K. looks for new thaw in visit by Gorbachev

LONDON (R) — Soviet politician Mikhail Gorbachev flies to Britain Saturday on a visit reflecting a steady thaw in relations between the two countries and boosting his own standing as heir apparent to President Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Gorbachev, the most senior Soviet leader to visit Britain in a decade, will have "very full" talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, British officials said.

They expect no dramatic results from Mr. Gorbachev's week-long visit but consider it among the more significant of a series of contacts over the past 18 months.

British officials insisted Mrs. Thatcher would not be preparing the ground for next year's Geneva talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a possible resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

They described her role as that of an interlocutor putting, principally, the British and European viewpoint on the nuclear arms race.

Moscow has made it clear it intends to press its demands, so far rejected by London, for the inclusion of Britain's nuclear deterrent in East-West bargaining.

Mrs. Thatcher, while seeking warmer Anglo-Soviet relations, is also likely to raise the West's differences with Moscow over its presence in Afghanistan and Soviet human rights.

The visit by Mr. Gorbachev, 53, is being ranked by British officials beside those of Mr. Gromyko 10 years ago, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin in 1967 and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev almost 30 years ago. Mr. Gorbachev, chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, holds no government post. But as a member of the Communist Party politburo, he effectively has cabinet rank.

As one of a new generation of Soviet leaders, a special effort is being made to enable him to see what a Western country is like.

His visit, at the invitation of the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, includes a tour of an Oxford car plant, a trip to Edinburgh, and sightseeing around London.

Swiss Parliament favours U.N. entry

BERNE (R) — The Swiss Parliament has voted in favour of Switzerland joining the United Nations, leaving the way clear for a final decision in a national referendum.

After almost 40 years of public controversy over whether Switzerland should join, the Council of States (Upper House) voted 24 to 16 in favour of entry into the international organisation.

This gave a final parliamentary blessing to the move which the National Council (Lower House) approved in March.

Political commentators say Switzerland's long tradition of political neutrality will be key to whether the country votes the same way in the referendum which is not likely to take place at least

until the end of next year.

Some government officials doubt the vote will be positive. The last of a series of annual polls in June showed 44 per cent against, 34 in favour and 22 undecided.

Switzerland's membership has been debated since the U.N. was founded after the World War II. The organisation has one of its seats in the Swiss city of Geneva.

The government has pledged that any entry into the United Nations will be compatible with the cornerstone of Switzerland's foreign policy — constant and armed neutrality.

That pledge has not dispelled doubts that Swiss neutrality could be eroded by membership. Opponents argue the U.N. charter

does not recognise constant neutrality.

Article 2 of the charter says: "All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

Max Aflinger, who led the opponents of U.N. entry in a debate in the Council of States, said: "rejection of involvement in political affairs abroad lay deep in every Swiss."

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert told the council the United Nations was simply a new way for Switzerland to maintain its traditional policy of independence.

Seoul, Pyongyang to resume trade talks

SEOUL (R) — North and South Korea have agreed to resume postponed economic talks at the border village of Panmunjom on Jan. 17, government officials said Friday.

They said Seoul received a message from the chief North Korean delegate to the talks, Vice Trade Minister Li Song-Rok, agreeing to the date proposed by South Korea.

The talks were due to take place on Dec. 5, but were postponed by the North because of a gunbattle at Panmunjom on Nov. 23 in which three North Korean border guards and one from the South were killed.

North and South accused each other of starting the battle, prompted by a Soviet defector, Vasily Yakovlevich Matuzok, who crossed to the South across the military demarcation line dividing the two Koreas.

Stroke partially paralyses artificial heart patient

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Artificial heart patient William Schroeder was partially paralysed by a stroke Tuesday night but was able to respond to doctors within hours, a medical spokesman said.

The medical director of the Humana Heart Institute, where Mr. Schroeder last month became the second person to receive a man-made heart, said he was encouraged by the patient's early signs of recovery.

Doctors said they would begin tests to determine the cause of the stroke.

It left Mr. Schroeder partially paralysed on his right side. But medical director Dr. Allan Lansing said he was encouraged by the fact that the patient had regained consciousness and was alert.

Although his attempts at speech were unintelligible, Mr. Schroeder, 52, could move his left arm and leg at the doctors' request, and his right arm and leg when stimulated.

"He even smiled when I joked with him," Dr. Lansing said. Dr. Lansing ruled out any mal-

function of the plastic and aluminium heart, saying: "His cardiac output was unchanged throughout this period (since the operation) so there was no failure of the drive system or the heart."

Dr. Lansing was a member of the surgical team which performed the artificial heart implant on Nov. 25 — only the second time such an operation has been tried.

The first such patient, Barney Clark, lived for 112 days after his surgery two years ago. Dr. Lansing said Mr. Schroeder suffered the stroke as he was eating dinner with wife Margaret. She said he first looked drowsy then fell unconscious.

As yet, the cause of the stroke is unknown. But Dr. Lansing said it might have been brought on by Mr. Schroeder's diabetes, a narrowing of an artery carrying blood to the brain, or a cerebral haemorrhage.

Asked about the prospects for recovery, Dr. Lansing replied: "It is too early to say anything conclusive."

UNESCO chief hopes U.S. may review pullout decision

PARIS (R) — UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow was quoted as saying there was still a chance that the United States might review its decision to withdraw from the Paris-based U.N. agency by the end of this year.

Claude Estier, chairman of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, said Mr. Mbow had attributed the possibility to pressure being put on the Reagan administration from within the United States.

The UNESCO chief was encouraged by the fact that Washington had not yet submitted a final notice of withdrawal, Mr. Estier said. Mr. Mbow was reported as saying that several authoritative U.S. bodies had opposed a pullout, notably the National American Commission for UNESCO and the Academy of

Science. "So while it's very probable that the U.S. will pull out at the end of the year, there is still a chance that during the next three weeks it will review its decision," Mr. Mbow said.

The United States announced its withdrawal in December 1983, a move which will deprive UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) of 25 per cent of its budget. A senior Reagan administration official said last week there was little chance of the U.S. remaining in UNESCO after Dec. 31.

Mr. Estier quoted Mr. Mbow as saying that it was possible the United States might decide to stay another year so that reforms it had been demanding could be implemented.

Close race predicted in Belize elections

BELIZE CITY (R) — The people of Belize voted Friday in the first general elections since their country, a haven of stability in turbulent Central America, won independence from Britain three years ago.

The ballot is for the 28 seats in the legislature and Pits George Price's People's United Party (PUP) against the conservative United Democratic Party (UDP). The small Christian Democratic Party (CDP) is running in two constituencies.

Results are expected early Saturday and party officials predicted a close race, saying the election could end Price's 30-year domination of political life in this country of 150,000 wedged between Mexico and Guatemala.

But even the defeat of the 55-year-old prime minister would be unlikely to result in major changes of foreign and domestic policies. While the PUP tends to portray its rivals as unfettered capitalists and the UDP has attempted to paint the ruling party as left-wing militants, the two have much in common, to judge from their election platforms.

"This election has more to do with personalities than with issues," a Belize businessman said, reflecting the views of many. "What this is really about is whether the people are tired of Price or not."

Leaders of both parties are firm in their insistence that the 1,800-strong British military garrison must remain to deter Guatemala from enforcing a century-old territorial claim.

The British presence, politicians here say, helped Belize stay out of the conflicts that brought civil war to three of Central America's seven nations.

Government leaders say they are convinced the UDP would tie Belize more closely to the United States, the dominant power in Central America, and risk involvement in the region's troubles.

"The first thing the UDP would do is establish a clear line with the United States, turning our country into a U.S. satellite," Economic Development Minister Said Musa said in an interview with Reuters on the eve of the poll.

UDP leader Manuel Esquivel denied such plans. "We want the British to remain," he said. "And we will do everything in our power to assure they stay. We don't want the British to be replaced by U.S. troops because we know this would destroy us in the conflict in Central America."

Vietnamese court told Thailand, China backed coup

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam (R) — China and Thailand backed a failed plot to overthrow the Vietnamese government which involved killing French diplomats, a prosecutor told a court Friday.

Prosecutor Tran Te also said the United States knew of the plan. He was speaking at the opening of the supreme court trial of 21 Vietnamese — many of them former soldiers of what was the South Vietnamese army until the Communists took over the South in 1975. They are accused of taking part in the coup attempt and could be executed if found guilty of charges of treason and espionage.

Mr. Tran Te said the defendants were among about 120 rebels who planned to kill or kidnap French diplomats and technicians working in Vietnam, sabotage Soviet ships, and flood the country with forged banknotes to cripple the economy.

The prosecutor said China financed the plan with about \$300,000 cash and more than 100 tons of weapons while the Thai army trained the rebels. Lt. Gen. Chavalit Yongchaiyuth, Thai army deputy chief of staff and head of army intelligence, was directly involved in the rebels' moves in Thailand, he said.

The court was told that one of the accused, Tran Van Ba, had confessed he met five Americans in Bangkok, including Donald Coleman, second secretary at the U.S. embassy, to tell them of the plan.

The main prosecution witnesses are five rebels granted a pardon. More than 40 foreign correspondents were invited to cover the trial in the old National Assembly in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Hundreds of people sat on the streets, outside listening to the proceedings, relayed by public address speakers.

The accused, ranging in age from 20 to 63, did not enter a plea. They walked into the court looking somber and withdrawn as their names were called. All wore grey pajama tunics and most were barefoot.

Mr. Tran Te named the ringleaders as Mai Van Hahn and Le Quoc Tuy, both former pilots and close associates of former South Vietnamese Prime Minister Tran Van Hu.

He said they had founded the so-called United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam. Officials said Mr. Tuy was still at large.

The court was told that 300 million dong (about \$30 million) of fake currency, 2,000 weapons including machineguns, 20,000 grenades and 1,000 kilos of explosives, all made in China, were seized from the rebels.

It was not known how many of the 119 people the authorities said they had captured were still alive. Officials said others would be tried later.

In Peking, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters: "It has been a habitual trick of the Vietnamese to invent stories and fabricate charges against China. They are not worth commenting on."

In Bangkok, Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Prachya Davitavudikul told Reuters the trial was a big farce and said Bangkok lacked both the means and intent to subvert the Hanoi government.

Diplomats in Bangkok said the Vietnamese authorities had been investigating the alleged plot since 1981 but nothing else was immediately known about its timing.

Mr. Coleman said in Bangkok he had no comment on the allegations that he was told of the plot.

COLUMN

Cigarette causes blast at firecracker factory

TAIPEI (R) — A worker who tried to light a cigarette blew up a firecracker factory instead, killing himself and injuring six other workers, police said Friday. Police said the explosion at the southern Yulin county on Wednesday demolished three buildings and a warehouse storing dynamite.

Garbage piles up in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — Piles of garbage blocked many Tel Aviv streets Friday, and broken traffic lights caused huge snarls as a municipal workers' strike entered its 10th day. Months of wrangling over budgetary matters between the municipality and Israel's ministries of the Interior and Finance held up payment of salaries and brought the walkout. The government, which allocates most of the funds for municipalities, has accused Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahav of over-spending. He has been told to dismiss 300 employees, raise local taxes and cut expenditures.

Nobel Literature Prize winner dies

MADRID (R) — Spanish poet Vicente Aleixandre, who won the 1977 Nobel Prize for Literature after spending most of his life in bed, died during the night, hospital officials said Friday. Aleixandre, 86, had been in serious condition after an operation on Tuesday failed to stop intestinal bleeding. He died from kidney failure and haemorrhage shock shortly after being transferred from hospital to his Madrid home. He received the Nobel award at 79 after spending most of his life in bed, reflecting on his own isolation and putting it into verse. Doctors diagnosed he had tuberculosis of the kidneys in 1925.

Pop star in critical condition

LONDON (R) — Pop star Mike Nolan of the group Bucks Fizz was put on a life-support machine after an operation to remove a blood clot from his brain. The 30-year-old singer was thrown through the windshield of the group's bus in a crash on Tuesday in which 15 people, including three other members of the group, were hurt. Hospital officials described his condition as slightly improved but still critical.

Beatles win royalties case

LONDON (R) — The Beatles have won court backing for a multi-million-dollar claim against British record giant EMI for underpaid royalties. A judge ruled that many matters involving financial agreements between the pop group and the company during the Beatles' rise to fame in the 1960s needed investigation. The action was brought by Apple Corp Limited, owned by Beatles Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr and George Harrison and Yoko Ono, widow of the group's lyricist John Lennon, murdered in New York in 1980. Apple said after the court hearing its claim would run into millions of sterling. Accountants commissioned after the group split up in 1980 reported the Beatles had been underpaid by £2.3 million (\$2.7 million). Judge Peter Gibson, who said the high court should look into Apple's claims, said the 1960s was "the decade of the Beatles. Their songs were, and still are, enjoyed the world over." Gibson said EMI had agreed on the need for an investigation.

Chinese engineer hangs himself

NEW YORK (R) — A Chinese engineer hanged himself from the roof of one of China's mission buildings in New York after trying to defect and then changing his mind, police said. They said Yan Zhenxiang, 49, was in a six-member Chinese Ministry mission en route from New York to Guyana last Sunday when he suddenly decided to ask immigration officials at Kennedy Airport for asylum. Refusing to leave with the rest of his delegation, he met immigration officials in New York on Monday then left their office voluntarily. The next day Mr. Yan went to the Chinese mission here and hanged himself. They said he used a hammer and a necktie to hang himself Thursday from a cable on the roof of the Chinese residence building overlooking the Hudson River.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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A STITCH IN TIME
Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A6
♥ AK83
♦ AJ965
♣ K7

WEST ♠ QJ9542
♥ 95
♦ 2
♣ 10984

EAST ♠ 1083
♥ J10742
♦ K1074
♣ A

SOUTH ♠ K7
♥ Q6
♦ Q83
♣ QJ6532

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 2NT Pass
3NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

This hand gave rise to a problem that appeared in the May issue of our new publication, "Goren Bridge Letter." Cover up the East and West hands, and tackle the problem as those readers saw it.

Over North's reverse bid of two hearts, South showed a minimum two-over-one response and a stopper in the unbid suit by bidding two no trump. North saw no reason to look for any other game.

West led the queen of spades, and declarer was about to play low from dummy reflexly, so that he could win the king and take the diamond finesse, when he wisely paused to count his tricks. He

had five sure tricks in the major suits, so he needed only four in the minors. If either minor suit broke 3-2, declarer could set up four tricks by tackling that suit. But he would have to guess which suit to tackle, and there was no guarantee that either suit would behave. What if both suits split 4-1?

After some thought, declarer discovered a safety play that would handle even that distribution. He won the ace of spades on the table, cashed the ace of diamonds and led a diamond toward his queen.

If both defenders followed, there was no problem. If East showed out on the second diamond lead, the queen would force the king and West's ten of diamonds would be exposed to a finesse to assure four tricks in the suit. If East had four diamonds to the king, he could not rise with the monarch without setting up the suit for South.

As the cards lay, East was forced to play low and declarer's queen won. But now that he had two tricks in diamonds, he needed only two more for his contract. So declarer abandoned the diamond suit and switched to a club to the king. No matter how the cards were divided, he could not be prevented from scoring two tricks in that suit for his contract.